

PACIFIC COAST AFFAIRS.

Events in the Political Field of This State.

A COWARDLY CRIME AT SEATTLE

The Chinese Frauds at San Francisco—Personal and General Notes from San Francisco and Other Coast Cities

OREGON POLITICS

Senate County Republicans Declare for Hermann.

COWICHAN, March 30.—The Beaufort county republican convention was held at the city hall this morning and C. E. Moore was elected temporary chairman and M. J. Connor temporary secretary. The necessary committees were appointed and after dinner the temporary officers were elected permanent, and the program was adopted. Representative G. C. Cronin and E. H. Belknap, sheriff F. M. Stanton, treasurer Fred Clark, sheriff B. W. Wilson, commissioners Wm. John L. Hall, all of Beaufort, and George Connor superintendent of schools, George Betheras, surveyor, George Mercer, delegate to the state convention, Coll Van Cleve, A. J. Connor, Wallace Baldwin, Sol King, M. J. Connor, A. Henkle, F. W. Muirhead.

The convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention desires the nomination of Hon. H. P. Hermann as candidate for member of congress, and hereby instructs the delegates from this county to use all honorable means to secure that this result

BELCHER, County Democratic Convention Union, March 30.—The democratic county convention met at the A. T. & S. Hotel at the court house in this town. On motion of organization A. C. Craig was elected chairman, C. B. Vanhouseen secretary, and J. O. Kuhn assistant secretary.

Committees of creditmen and permanent organizations had been appointed before the session was taken to 1:30 P. M.

Upon reassembling this afternoon the convention was addressed by Hon. J. W. Shattuck in regard to the joint senatorship he between this county and the counties of Yamhill and Wallowa also on the bill in regard to recorder for Yamhill county, of which the speaker was a member.

The caucus adjourned at 12 M. and at 1:30 P. M. the convention met in open session regularly nominated the ticket as agreed upon in caucus, and elected Joint senator Linus and Wallowa. Rinchard, representative W. H. Huffman, auditor, Oliver clerk, A. T. Neil, sheriff D. A. McAllister commissioners J. R. F. Harris and Samuel K. Senior, treasurer N. B. Bowman, trustee G. C. Cronin, school commissioners C. L. Oliver, and L. C. Corcoran, A. C. Craig, delegates to the state convention—W. G. Hunter, J. J. Turner, Peter Christian, A. E. Leep, E. P. McDaniel, E. W. Howard, F. R. Collins, A. C. Gwinnett, and the county central committee, A. C. Craig.

The convention was addressed by T. C. Ely, James Hendershot and others when it adjourned.

The political contest in the convention was upon state senator, the candidates voted for being Rinchard, Hendershot, Oliver and Craig. There appear to be some dissatisfaction on the part of defeated candidates and it is likely Rinchard will offer some losses in the election.

Astoria Democrats

ASTORIA, March 30.—The democratic convention met this afternoon and declared for J. W. Weatherford of Lane county, for congress, and elected C. J. Trenchard, J. Bergman, Alex Campbell, Hugh McCormick and John H. Smith, delegates to the state convention. It was decided to hold the nominating convention May 11.

A COWARDLY CRIME

An Attempt to Murder a Man for Sixty Dollars.

SEATTLE, W. T.—March 30.—Last evening at 5 A. M. George Folsom, whose real name is Adelito Cortes, and who till recently had been employed in the Merchants' dining saloon, opening oysters, went on a walk with a fellow boarder, John Hughes, and till a fortnight ago was engaged in working out on the steamship Olympia. Having passed out Madison street they entered some brush by the roadside, and while seated on a log Cortes called his companion's attention to some blood on the ground. The latter said he was sure it had been made by a knife, and made an attempt to cut Hughes' throat. The wound inflicted was about eight inches long and deep enough to sever the windpipe. Hughes attempted to grab Cortes' arm, but was too late. The latter, however, was weakened from loss of blood, managed to reach Grace Hospital, where he was cared for. The police were notified, and about 8 o'clock Cortes was arrested and lodged in jail. Hughes had some money on him, but could not account for it evidently with the intention of robbery. It is somewhat doubtful if the wounded man recover Cortes denies making the attack but the evidence against him is very strong.

THE CHINESE FRAUDS

The of the Swindlers Promises to Create a Great Sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Chinese government has issued a certificate of incorporation for the Chinese Educational and Oriental Steamship Company, to be the principal topic of conversation. The entrance of Chinese to this country is the present theme that preys upon the minds of the people. No new developments are expected before next week at least, a further hearing in the case has been postponed. Little in Kipp, the Chinese interpreter, who resigns if I do, he for foreign reasons, has been unable to give a good reason for resigning, which reason he will make public in due season. He states that this disclosure will make more of a sensation than that which he yet occurred.

FALLOUT BUT USELESS.

In the investigation that has been long in progress the investigators had little to work on except the naked fact of a larger coal movement here than the return movement. These facts were not sufficient to put in full light the amount through the ports, but the numbers, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

A great deal of help has been given showing the old methods of false evasion before the solar certificate, and afterwards the prominent dodges were invented. The latter seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the Chinese have been separated, and pointed out a ring which could easily enough be materialized but which was beyond reach from lack of direct proof.

EDWARD O'DONNELL.—The Chinese seem to have been worked exclusively in the ports. The old methods of evasion are still used, but the

FOR SALE

S. V. E. G.

of Two Experts on a Live
Legal Question.Oregon Iron & Steel Co.
First AdditionJUST ON THE MARKET
Buy Now at First P.Large Type Printed, which will print
hundreds of words.Easy Access to Sawmills by
Blocks and Logs sold for cash or
on time.For full particulars apply to
CARDWELL & LIPPINCOTT
AGENTS,
26½ Morrison St., Portland.Special Bargains in East
Properties.\$1250—Will pay one-half of
Portland, with room for
the old sawmill.\$2300—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.\$2800—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.\$3100—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.\$2100—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.\$2800—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.\$4200—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.\$4400—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.\$6000—Will buy one-half of
the old sawmill.For further particulars see
M. B. RANKIN,
1st door north of Bank of
America.

T. B. LIPPIKIN

Room 8, third floor, Abingdon
Building, Washington and
Washington Streets, Portland.

24½ A.M.

There Now

In tracts of six, ten, thirteen, and
forty acres, all well located.Twenty-eight thousand acres of
timber land.

Lumber land.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

The SUNDAY OREGONIAN is to be known with a new face, much improved in appearance. Its special features will be:

The opening chapter of Mr. Robert Louis STEVENSON's new series of adventure. Tell Our DAWNS OF TENTHILL FOREST.

The full text of Mr. W. B. GILBERT's lecture on Mt. BEAUX, delivered last Tuesday before the Alpine Club.

Full text of the Jesters which passed between GENERAL GRANT and GENERAL BADEAU concerning the authorship of the GRIM MEMOIRS.

The fourth of Mr. BENJAMIN J. LOBBING's Day Verses on THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA, treating of one of the romantic historic incidents of the great struggle for existence.

A second letter by Mr. N. J. LEVISON, on South California. Mr. L. will treat especially of LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO, showing how Portland may profit by their example.

A chapter of early history by Mr. S. A. CLARK, concerning the adventures of the late F. C. NORTON with the STORY OF THE BART BEGARS.

Other features will be An APRIL FOOL BY Mrs. DORA WESLEY, of East Portland; a column of SELECTED VERSE; a column of the FRESHMEN HUMOR; a story completed in this number; a review of SOCIAL HAVINGENS; a column of local ESTATE NEWS; with all the regular features of a complete daily newspaper.

The Oregonian.

PORLAND, SATURDAY, MAR 31, 1888.

THE OREGONIAN.

To-day for the first time THE OREGONIAN is printed from stereotype plates, and for the first time since the fire of November 1886, which destroyed the La Canarie mills, a new paper of home manufacture. The event is celebrated by the assumption of a complete "new dress" of types, which for some months has been held in waiting upon other improvements in the office. Circumstances which the manager has not been able to control have put off until now fulfillment of a promise made to the public so far back as last November. It was hoped to make the improvements inaugurated to-day upon the first day of the year, but the change involved complete reconstruction of THE OREGONIAN building, with the addition of an entire new story, the construction of a heavy elevator, the creation of a stereotype foundry, an increase of engine power and an important modification of our printing press. For this latter work technical skill, not available on the Pacific coast, was required, and after all else was ready the event delayed to-day was delayed for many weeks by the non arrival of the machinists. These particulars are related not because it is imagined that the public can have a very lively interest in the vexations of newspaper publication but to explain certain unavoidable deficiencies during the past few months.

THE OREGONIAN goes to its patrons this morning in the perfect form which it long been the hope of its management. The stereotype process will give a clearer impression than it has been possible to attain under the old method of printing direct from the types. Those who at times past have found the paper hard to read will hereafter have no reason to complain. The changes will afford vastly improved facilities for the display of advertisements a consumer on not more important to those who wish to get than to those who wish to buy.

The equipment of THE OREGONIAN is now as perfect as could be desired. Its type graphical rooms are the largest and most convenient on the coast. Its stereotype facilities are equal to any possible requirement. Its perfecting press prints and folds twelve thousand eight page papers per hour enabling it to hold open its forums for the latest news and still meet every mail and the earliest delivery. Its editorial department is in the hands of men trained in its service and fully acquainted with the requirements of the public. From long familiarity with the Northwest news field they are able to give the paper a tone in harmony with our affairs wholly lacking in and unattainable by other publications.

It will doubtless be gratifying to the many thousand readers of THE OREGONIAN to know that never in all its career has it been a propagandist as it is at this time. Its several editions DAILY WEEKLY and SATURDAY reach more regular readers than at any former time and more than all the other newspaper publications in Oregon and Washington together. It is the only paper of general circulation in Oregon. Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. The advantages of this circulation to advertisers are manifest.

The policy of the management to spend the earnings of the paper upon its improvement will be continued until it is proposed in the future as in the past to keep THE OREGONIAN at the head of the progressive movements of the times.

JUDGED BY HIS REPO.

We have received the following note referring to an article in THE OREGONIAN of yesterday:

OFTLETT, March 29.

To the Editor of THE OREGONIAN: Your proposed substitution of "Illustrators" for "Illustrations" in the law resolutions quoted yesterday moves me to request that you print this statement:

On October 7, 1887, in the supreme court room in Washington, Hon. Thomas C. of Ohio, entered the following among other resolutions in reference to the acts of the 3d of May, 1887:

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Resolved That the members of the 3d of May, 1887, be referred to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they be directed to present to the House of Representatives and the Senate, a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

VETERANS IN CONGRESS.

Array of Military Titles in the House of Representatives.

Kansas Sends the Greatest Number of Grand Army Statments.—The "Hopping and Boaring Red Rooster of the Rockies."

Correspondence Boston Globe.

Washington, March 31.—Great are the decorations worn by the diplomatic corps in Washington, but greater is the Grand Army button. It is seen at the White house and at every turn in the public buildings. Scores of matted veterans wear it in the pension office, and in the government printing office, and in the Smithsonian Institute. It is displayed in nearly every room and corridor of the capitol. It appears in the senate chamber and on the floor of the house. It is worn in the galleries and by visitors to the lofty dome. It is shown in the laps of the senator at dinner and of the dusky writer who serves him. The fountain of its influence is congress itself. The federal and the confederate brigadiers have placed their buttons in the national halls, while there it is well guarded. The Grand Army veterans in both houses are ever on the alert to preserve its rights and immunities.

Of the eighty-three Union soldiers in the house of representatives it is safe to say that all are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Not one-third, however, display the button. This may be due to a spirit of brotherly love toward the confederates, and it may be owing to a desire to escape the importunities of office-seeking confederates. There are only two representatives during the whole Grand Army regalia in the house of the house. Both are Republicans. Brigadiers and others have never been seen without the simple button. In some of the bravest veterans in the house wear neither button nor medalion. Others show the spirit of military aristocracy by displaying the tri-colored button worn only by members of the Loyal Legion. This button is a privilege granted exclusively to those who were commissioned officers in the Union army and to their sons. The wearer seems to be a grade higher than the common veteran. He may be a Grand Army man himself, but he always wears a blue-corded badge in place of the old bronze buttons, a prominent feature of the button of the Mandarins, but the Hon. James T. Johnston, of Indiana, displays the plain button. The first, as becomes a Mandarin, is a leader on the republican side of the house, while Johnston is a high private. The Mandarin moves, as it were, in echelon, to forty paces, throwing out right and left general guides, and advancing with machine-like precision. When Johnston gets the floor, however, he sounds a bayonet charge, and dashes for the enemy's camp at a double-quick, like a bold old soldier.

None of the fourteen democratic members of the order wears the Grand Army button.

The most prominent of these democrats is Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa. Weaver enlisted as a private, and was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry on the field.

The general is an editor, a soldier, and a lawyer. He once ran for president of the United States on a national ticket, and received about 350,000 votes. He is a stubborn fighter on the field of legislation. Like all other Grand Army democrats, he comes to the front whenever his confederate comrades are called and battle nobly in their behalf. Gen. Farnsworth, of Indiana, another democratic federal brigadier. He commanded a New York brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and did efficient service. He is a new member, with much legislative experience, and will undoubtedly make his mark. For three months he has been at Hot Springs, trying to regain his health.

The third prominent Grand Army democrat is Col. Courtland C. Matsen, of Indiana. He commanded a regiment of cavalry and gallantry. He entered the war as a private, and won his rank by merit. Matsen has served six years on the floor, and is a leading man in the Indiana delegation. He is chairman of the committee on invalid pensions.

Three of the democratic veterans were lieutenants in the Union army. They are George E. Seney and Samuel S. Yoder, of Ohio, and Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, Minn. Rice and Yoder are new members, who have not yet appeared in the garden of debate. Seney has served four years in congress, and will probably carry his district at the next biennial nomination.

Two are Levi Marsh of Pennsylvania, and Truman A. Merriman, of New York city. Marsh is sturdy in body and intellect. He has won rank in the house equal to his rank in the army. He was wounded at Antietam and at Chancellorsville. He has served four years in congress. Col. Merriman is the well-known ex-president of the New York Press Club. He has a good record in the army, in journalism and in the house.

Another Union officer was Judge John H. MacLean of Skopack, Minn. He judge one of the most prominent democrats from that heretofore republican state. He is carrying his way into the affecting debate house slowly but surely. Like Gen. Weaver, he is an editor as well as a lawyer.

The remaining Grand Army democrats are Sergeant Luther F. McKinney, of New Hampshire; Sergeant Major A. J. Cummings, Private Martin A. Furman, of Ohio, James E. Campbell and Milbourne H. Ford, of Michigan; Campbell and Ford wore the blue jacket in the navy. The most prominent of the lot is Martin A. Furman, a well-known labor representative. He comes from Allegheny county, Penn., and has served two terms. Furman is tall, has a dark complexion, black eyes and moustache, and bushy black hair. He is a classic speaker, but he rarely takes the floor. Mr. Campbell has represented the seventh Ohio district four years, and is an active and useful congressman. McKinney, Ford and Cummings are now members. The former is a clergymen, and the latter the son of a clergymen. Ford is a stenographer, and a graduate of the United States naval academy.

Only a sixth of the veterans in the house are members of the Grand Army. The leading Grand Army statesman is the "hopping and boaring red rooster of the Rockies."

Morrill heads the seven in rank. He has served two terms. Next comes Captain John A. Anderson, an honest and conscientious legislator, the foe of all monopolies, and a man who seems to be ever awake in the interests of the people.

Blow W. Perkins comes next. He was captain in a regiment of blacks for two years and a half. Perkins is a fluent speaker, and an able debater. Capt. Thomas K. Hart is a man from the army by wounds received in the Wilderness. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, has served ten years in congress, and ranks high in debate. The other Kansas veterans are Capt. Samuel R. Peters, Lieut. Edward H. Funston and Private Erastus J. Turner. Peters and Funston served in Ohio regiments, and Turner in the Thirteenth Iowa.

Iowa is next to Kansas on the Grand Army list. Eight of her eleven representatives were Union soldiers. One is a democrat. One of the others, Albert R. Anderson, was a colonel. He fought at Pea Ridge, at Vicksburg, and married with Sherman to see if he could be independent again, and consequently not in full favor with the leaders of that party. The major of the delegation are Edwin H. Collier, promoted on the field, and Joseph H. Lyman. The other veterans are Isaac S. Scribner, born in Virginia; A. J. Holmes, Lieut. Daniel Kerr, and Col. David B. Henderson, of Dubuque. Kerr is a proli-

gistic dentist. Henderson lost his leg in the service. He is the leading orator of the Hick-Eyes, and blazes away on the slightest provocation.

Next to Iowa on the record is Ohio. Fourteen of her twenty-one members were federal soldiers. Ten of the fourteen are republicans. Charles E. Brown, Robert P. Kennedy and Charles H. Grosvenor were brigadier-generals. Grosvenor's grandfather was a soldier of the revolution. His father was an officer in the war of 1812. Both were Connecticut Yankees. Grosvenor's son is a brigadier-general, the son of Capt. Thomas of Nashville. Brown lost his leg in front of Atlanta, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service in that campaign. Kennedy won his brigadiership in Virginia, rising step by step from the ranks. He was once lieutenant-governor of Ohio. He made himself famous by sealing the state senate from the democracy. The Ohio colonels are Charles P. Wickham, a printer, and Joseph D. Taylor, once an editor. Wickham won his rank on the field of battle, and Taylor on the field of military law. The other Ohio officers are Capt. J. Thompson, Major Wm. McKinley Jr., Lieut. E. S. Williams and Sergeant George W. Crouse. McKinley has been in congress ten years. Thompson was discharged from the army from wounds received in battle. The only republican private in the Ohio contingent is M. M. Boothman. He lost his leg in a charge upon the confederate works at Jonesboro, Ga., and of course failed to receive promotion. He is a new member of much promise.

Next in the line is Indiana. Seven of the thirteen representatives are veterans. Six of them are republicans. First in rank is Major-General Alonzo P. Hovey. He secured his stars on the field, and served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates. He served under Fremont, Hunter, Sherman and Grant. He fought in the Vickburg campaign and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. Hovey was a Douglas democrat, knocked out of office under Buchanan's administration by "the tall sycamore of the Wabash." He has been United States minister to Peru. He was in the Mexican war. This is his first term in congress. Next to Hovey is Brigadier-General Thomas M. Browne. Browne once fought for governor of Indiana, and was defeated. Then he joined the confederates

STAVER & WALKER

STAVER & WALKER

It Will Pay All Parties Wanting Fine Vehicles of Any Description to Call at

STAVER & WALKER'S

CARRIAGE REPAIRS

NEW MARKET BLOCK,

13 to 29 First Street and 12 to 28 Second Street,

PORLAND, OREGON.

Where will be Found Every Style of Wheeled Goods Known to the Trade in All Grades and at Prices to Suit Everybody.

STUDEBAKER

SUPERIOR

Landaus, Landauettes, Waggonettes, Omnibuses, Etc.

ELEGANT

Cabriolets, Broughams, T. Carts, Victoria's, Etc.

FINE

Speeding Wagons, Trotting Sulkies, Skeleton Road Wagons, Carts, Etc.

HANDSOME

End Spring, Side Spring, Brewster Spring, & Timken Spring Buggies, Etc.

SUBSTANTIAL

4-Spring Wagons, 3-Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Express Wagons, Furniture Wagons, Etc.

DURABLE

Farm Wagons, Ore Wagons, Coal Wagons, Bakers Wagons, Ice Wagons, Etc.

Hiram W. Davis & Co's Full Line Bugholz & Co's Wagonettes and Omobusses.

Coldwater Road Carts.

Frazier & Co's Road Carts, Trotting Sulkies and Road Wagons.

McMurray & Fisher Trotting Sulkies and Skeleton Road Wagons.

Also a Full Line of Harness of All Grades, Whips, Robes, and Carriage Furnishings.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of Vehicles on the Pacific Coast.

It is a Pleasure to Show Our Goods to All Parties Interested Even Though not Intending to Purchase.

Out-of-Town Purchasers Will Find It Advantageous to Send for Our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogues. Mailed Free on Application.

STAVER & WALKER

AN OPEN RIVER.

Without it, Slow Development of the Columbia River Basin.

An Opinion that Two Railroads are Inadequate for the Needs of the Country—Branch Roads to the River.

Against the discussion of various questions indissolubly connected with the joint lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation property, Major A. F. Sears yesterday, in conversation with an Oregonian reporter made a point of world's consideration as to the relative cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Furthermore, said Maj. Sears, the agricultural development of the inland Empire will come much more rapidly by water than by land. The mode of transportation by water is easy of solution. The government may be expected to complete the locks at the Cascades. Oregon and Washington must build a road way around the delta of the Columbia. No other line of railway can give such a substantial foundation for such a railway than human hands can build. The railway once built, the principal investment will be for bridges. The heavy traffic is down stream. One bridge can be built across the river, and the load will be taken off the bridge, and the rest of the river will be free to go to tidewater, and bring them back empty. The capital invested in a line of steamboats and barges is small compared with the amount required to build a railway through the mountain country. Other expenses, of course, are small like projectiles.

An open river itself would avail little in the full development of the inland Empire, for the reason that only a small part of the agricultural region is within easy hauling distance of the river. But the opening up of the low rates by water will stimulate the building of railway lines from the interior to the river. Dr. Baker's road from Walla Walla to Waihala is a fair sample of a score of roads that could be built in the same manner. The old roads are good, and the knowledge of the topography of the country," said Major Sears, "is all well satisfied that many of the roads can be built at a cost of \$4000 to \$5000 a mile, and the residents of the country will build them without the aid of any tax or expense, and the profits of the enterprise will remain in the region that produces the grain."

Assume, if you wish, that the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. that day are inclined to make a road way on the Columbia, as an alternative, it would afford a very well adapted route—and that they are willing to give a perpetual guarantee for such low rates; you would then have only a partial development of the Columbia river system, and the carrying capacity of the two roads. With an open river the construction of branch lines will not hang upon the caprice of an Eastern board of directors, nor upon the financial circumstances of far-away corporations. The people of the Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and they cannot be forced to sell out. Besides, an open river will compel existing lines and those which will be built in future to charge in more

hauling freight than the low river rates. The hope of Portland and the Columbia river basin lies not in the abrogation of the joint lease, nor in a continued war of rates between the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific, but in an operator."

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

Probability that the Machias Fair Will be Moved in the New Enterprise.

The incorporation of the North Pacific Industrial Association, announced by the Oregonian a day or two since, has met with the approval of very many of our citizens, who, although not friendly to the Mechanics' Fair Association, think that the time has arrived when a more comprehensive fair is needed and more extensive accommodations for both exhibitors and visitors. This the new association will furnish. It is probable that the old association will sell their property, and also the fair grounds.

The number and members of the old association can be utilized in the new scheme, and the incorporation of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that if only one-half of the agricultural and of the Columbia river were placed under cultivation five lines of railway would not have capacity to haul the products to tidewater within, say, six months after harvest. The carrying capacity of a railroad is limited, of a large river unlimited."

Mr. Charles H. Dodd, an enthusiastic believer in advertising for all purposes, and the incorporators of the new association cannot in common courtesy, do less than to make Portland's advantages known to the world, which are far exceeded by an Oregonian reporter, to whom he said:

"The work of the immigration committee is still progressing favorably, but the members of the committee believe that there will be other and important names on the list by Monday, and they will give the list for publication later on. One of the committee was asked to give his opinion as to the probable cost of hauling grain over the Cascade mountains and along the Columbia River route (published elsewhere in this issue). Having complied with the request, he added that the prosperity of the great Columbia river basin did not depend upon the policy of the competing lines of railway. The hope for the full development of the agricultural resources of that region lay in an open river; not only in the reasonable freight rates that an open river will guarantee to the producer, but for the necessary transportation facilities which an open river alone will afford. The great desideratum of the agriculturist next to reasonable rates of transportation is promptness in getting his produce to market. No two lines of single-track railway will be capable of moving the surplus grain of the inland Empire with any degree of promptness, say two or three years. "So far as I am at his opinion that